



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 24, 1905.

THE ADMINISTRATION is gradually beginning to realize what many practical people knew seven years ago, that this country would saddle upon itself an elephant when it took possession of the Philippine Islands. The objections urged against this ill-advised freak by people having the welfare of the country at heart were logical, but an expansion epidemic was raging, more acute than John Law's Mississippi scheme or the South Sea bubble, and, as is usual during the prevalence of national distemper, reason was temporarily dethroned. The republicans operating the ship of state during and since the Spanish war now seem to be "clothed and in their right minds," and have come to the conclusion that the Philippine Islands can never become profitable to the United States, and they are contemplating unloading them upon Japan, thus admitting that the twenty million dollars paid Spain for the islands—many of which never belonged to the Castilians—and the many millions subsequently expended in subduing the natives are virtually sunk in the Pacific ocean. The administration is now bringing forward the same reasons why the United States should dispose of the islands that many people urged against their acquisition seven years ago. The rise of Japan into a world power may or may not become a menace to the United States—probably not during the present generation, but there is no forecasting the future. The French, English and Germans have for years been squatters in the celestial empire, maintaining their positions by might rather than right, and with the United States within 600 miles of Hong Kong, this country is keeping company with nations objectionable to the Mongolians. The worm may turn upon the intruders.

SECRETARY SHAW and Senator Allison were in New York yesterday and are reported to have consulted republican authorities regarding the revision of the tariff. But the republican party got along so well in the late election on a "stand pat" platform, and the demands for tariff revision which were uttered as soon as the result of the election was known were so summarily suppressed in Congress, that it is hard to believe that the leaders have any notion of meddling with a dangerous subject. The Philadelphia Record suggests that if Messrs. Shaw and Allison are really studying the matter of tariff revision they consult the Union League Club, a stalwart republican and protectionist organization, which early last winter adopted certain resolutions on this subject to which sufficient attention has not been directed, and adds:

The preamble to the resolution adopted by this club recited that "many manufacturers are now so strongly established that unfair or harmful competition is no longer to be apprehended." It referred to rumors that there are such things as trusts that can maintain prices at a level of the foreign price plus the amount of the duty, as a result of which "consumers may thus be forced to pay for articles of necessity prices not only largely in excess of those which can be obtained under conditions of open competition, but prices greatly higher than domestic manufacturers are willing to accept from foreign buyers." For these and other reasons the club resolved that "the enactment of remedial legislation is a high and immediate duty of the republican party." But will it pay any attention to a high and immediate duty that some of its largest contributors will look upon as a hostile act?

As anticipated, the Maryland Court of Appeals yesterday rendered a unanimous opinion affirming the decision of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county in the case of the disfranchising amendment to the constitution, which was passed by the democratic majority of the last legislature, and which Governor Warfield refused to sign. The decision means that Governor Warfield is not sustained in his contention that the amendment was not valid without his signature, and hence could not be legally proclaimed by him. The view was urged upon him by the leading democrats of Maryland but he refused to heed them. As a result of the decision the governor is called upon to comply with that provision of the State constitution which requires the publication of the amendment in leading newspapers throughout the State. The decision is undoubtedly a victory for the democratic managers who prepared the amendment, who supervised its passage by the democratic majorities in the last Senate and House, and who should and doubtless will now devote their best energies to its adoption by the people at the election next November, knowing full well that if incorporated into the organic law of the State it will mean the perpetuation of democratic power during the lifetime of the present generation, at least.

A NEW YORK paper prints a letter received from a correspondent in Paris offering to sell on good terms the title of duke. The correspondent is the agent

for the impecunious nobleman. He believes some rich American will be glad to purchase the distinction, and he thinks it would greatly aid the son of such a man in the matrimonial market. And, shame to admit it, there are many rich fools in this country who will be glad to become title purchasers.

OVERCOATS which were discarded a few days ago have been donned again and are quite comfortable.

### From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] United States Minister Griscom has sent to the State Department from Tokyo an interesting report on the subject of merchant vessels captured or lost in the Russo Japanese war. He says that so far as known up to this time the Japanese have captured twenty-three merchant steamships, most of which were fine vessels. Of this number thirteen were Russian, seven British, one French one German and one Dutch. He makes the comment that no merchant steamer flying the Russian flag, nor any merchant vessel of non-Russian nationality carrying contraband of war, has been sunk by the Japanese. On the other hand nine Japanese merchant vessels have been sunk by the Russians, of which six were privately owned and only three were under charter by the Japanese government. Minister Griscom adds: "No vessel was captured by the Russians who resorted solely to sinking the enemy's craft." The number also calls attention to the fact that the Japanese sank seventeen of their own vessels for the purpose of blockading Port Arthur. The total tonnage of these was 35,208. The merchant marine of Japan has actually increased since the war began, says Minister Griscom, 53 steamers being purchased abroad, besides the addition of 23 vessels captured.

A fraud order was issued against the Old Kentucky Co., of Covington, Ky., by the Postoffice Department today. The concern sold four quarts of whiskey for \$2.25 giving five coupons which could be sold at 50 cents each by the recipient and the proceeds retained. The purchaser of a coupon had a like opportunity to buy and in turn sell. The department holds that the scheme comes under the endless chain principle and that it is a lottery.

The United States government convicted itself of violating the smoke law this morning. Public Printer Palmer, as chief of the government printing office, was fined \$50 in police court for permitting the big stack at his institution to emit dense volumes of heavy, black smoke. He contends that it was not his fault, but the fault of the boilers and furnaces furnished by the government. The case will be appealed.

Senator Don Manuel de Azpiroz, the Mexican ambassador, is lying at the point of death. He had another sinking spell early this morning, and his family and the attaches of the embassy are now gathered at his bedside awaiting the end. His physician, Dr. Jung, has given up hope.

Secretary of War Taft, who has general supervision of State Department affairs during the absence of Secretary Hay, remained closeted with the President for half a hour after the cabinet meeting this afternoon discussing the Venezuelan matter. On leaving he declined to state what action, if any, had been decided upon.

The astounding disclosures of the gigantic fraud perpetrated by the Storey Cotton Company are not a matter of surprise to the officials of the Postoffice Department who say that for over four years they have been endeavoring to collect sufficient evidence to deny that concern admission to the mails.

Another large crowd attended the Benning races today.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, who was convicted along with Machen and the Groff Brothers, will not be sent immediately to prison. It is expected that he will be an important witness in the forthcoming trial of Machen and Crawford.

Two intoxicated hunters who were put off a Leavenworth Kansas trolley car at Kansas City, Mo., at midnight, discharged shot guns at the passengers, inflicting probably fatal injuries to John Ullman, an artilleryman, of Fort Leavenworth, and R. H. Craycroft, of Kansas City.

John Conroy, who was arrested yesterday at Ballymore, county Sligo, and is wanted in Washington as a fugitive, will be remanded for extradition. Conroy was indicted in Washington on the charge of embezzling \$1,000 from the estate of John Shannon, of which he was executor.

The steamer Mount Desert, which has been fitted out as a floating pool room, remained tied up to her dock at New York today, though her owners said yesterday that she would surely make a trip outside today. No information was offered for the failure of the boat to make the trip.

Nearly three million bushels of coal started down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh, Pa., this morning and much more will follow tomorrow and Sunday. The rivers have fallen to a good safe boating stage and all the available steamboats in the harbor were started south this morning with as much in tow as could be handled safely.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, who arrived at San Francisco, Thursday, denies the statements attributed to Mrs. Ella Rawles Reader, of New York, holding Loomis responsible for her vindication with the Santo Domingo government, and claiming her negotiations with that government were in the hands of the Assistant Secretary.

John Hill, the negro pugilist, who collapsed, last night, in the ring of the Broadway Athletic Club, Philadelphia, at 10.40 o'clock this morning in St. Agnes hospital. Dorsey was committed to await the action of the coroner as was also John Cottman a second. Manager Bailey, of the Broadway Athletic Club, who arranged the bout, was released under \$3,000 bail. It is said to have been Hall's first appearance in the ring. Uraemia is believed to have caused death.

### Third Baltic Fleet.

Port Said, March 24.—The Russian third Baltic fleet composed of the battleship Emperor Nicholas I, coast defense ironclads Ushakov, Senyavin and General Admiral Apraxin and the cruiser Vladimir Monomach has arrived here, accompanied by a number of colliers. The fleet apparently is en route to join Admiral Rojestvensky.

### News of the Day.

Three nurses in the Georgetown University Hospital have developed smallpox, and the hospital has been quarantined.

It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that during February there were 13,475 deaths from the plague in the Bombay district and 123,550 in the rest of India.

Statistics compiled at Ellis Island, N. Y., show that for January and February and the twenty two days of March there have been landed at this port 155,478 storage passengers, this being an increase of 58,335 over the number brought there during the corresponding period of last year.

Alexander M. Gorman, a well-known real estate and insurance broker, is in a critical condition at the Emergency Hospital, Washington, suffering from laudanum poisoning. He was found in an unconscious condition in the hallway of the Kellogg Building, 1416 F street northwest, last night.

At Sheridan, Wyo., yesterday "Buffalo Bill," sometimes Col. William F. Cody, lost his suit for divorce from Louisa Cody, Judge R. H. Scott, of the District Court, deciding that charges of attempts on the part of Mrs. Cody to poison her husband and other allegations had not been proved. Judge Scott asserted that the testimony showed that Mrs. Cody had always been a good mother and a fond and indulgent wife.

The Delaware legislature, for the fourth time since the advent of J. Edgar Addicks in Delaware politics, adjourned yesterday by time limit without electing a United States Senator to succeed L. Heister, Ball, Ball's seat, which has been vacant since March 4 last, will remain vacant now until the meeting of the next general assembly in January, 1907, unless the governor should convene an extraordinary session of the legislature, which is most unlikely.

### THE WAR.

While the Czar and his ministers are discussing peace proposals, the Japanese are executing a wide double flanking movement around the retreating Russians near Gunshu Pass, 108 miles north of Tie Pass, and in view of an expected attack or a prolonged siege, the Russians have ordered the women from Vladivostok. It is doubtful whether the garrison has sufficient supplies of food or ammunition for such a trial.

General Linevitch already realizes that unless he can hold the line of the Sungari river, the nearer he approaches Harbin the greater will be the danger of a severance of his sole line of communication.

It is questioned whether he will be sufficiently strong, although receiving about 1,200 reinforcements daily, to hold a Japanese army of between 300,000 and 400,000 in check, but he has been instructed to resist even at the sacrifice of his entire command.

A Japanese force in pursuit of the Russians entered Changtu and a large body of the Russians is reported retreating in disorder toward the northeast, along the line of the railway.

It is reported that the real obstacles in the way of Russia beginning peace negotiations are the jealousies of other European powers, which their interest might suffer in a settlement not arranged by themselves. The financial interests of London, Paris and Berlin are now said to be exerting a strong influence for peace.

The internal situation in Russia is a source of continued apprehension. In the south of Russia workmen and peasants are already joining hands, and from the Caucasus, Poland and other quarters encounters between discontented workers and the police with fatal consequences are reported. At Lamenta, Poland, the troops fired upon the peasants, killing 10 and wounding 50.

There are about 40 blockade runners of various nationalities in Japanese ports which have been captured in attempting to enter Russian ports.

All the women have been ordered to leave Vladivostok, indicating that an attack upon, or a siege of, that place is about to begin.

Negotiations for a Japanese loan of \$150,000,000 have been concluded in London. It will bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

### Gypsy Queen Dead.

Chanting weird songs and performing strange rites, the wise men of the Brazilian tribe of gypsies on Wednesday placed their dead queen, Cleopatra, in a grave at St. Mary's cemetery, Cleveland, O. Solemn high mass was said by Rev. Lawrence Denning. The pallbearers were the six wise men of the tribe, and, according to the customs of the tribe, none of the women were permitted to attend the funeral service or follow the body to the grave. They were engaged yesterday in carrying out their special rites in honor of the dead queen. The queen was remarkable for her beauty and was fairly idolized by the members of the tribe on account of it. The tribe was on exhibition at St. Louis, and while there Charles Judge, a wealthy New-Yorker, fell in love with her and succeeded in inducing her to marry him. When the tribe was ready to leave the exposition Judge tried to prevail upon her to leave it. This she refused to do, and he did not accompany her. According to gypsy customs, this was considered sufficient ground for divorce, and she was permitted to marry the second time. She appeared to grieve over the loss of her first husband continually, and his name was on her lips at the moment she died. The birth of her child caused her death. This child has already been made king of the gypsies, his father being the regent.

### Strange Case of Indiana Woman.

Mrs. Susan Sulzer, who apparently dropped dead ten days ago, as she was entering her home in Cannellton, Ind., and whose body was placed in the cemetery vault two days later, is believed by many persons to be alive. A specialist from Cincinnati has been summoned, and an investigation will be made. During the time that the body has been in the vault it has been watched closely. Several times apparent signs of life have been detected. Since her supposed death the wound on her head caused by the fall has continued to bleed at intervals, and her face remains flushed. A few days ago a local physician punctured one of her fingers, bringing blood.

Early this forenoon, the relief fund being raised at Brockton, Mass., for the sufferers by the recent explosion and fire at the Grove shoe factory had reached the sum of \$21,552.

### Virginia News.

Mrs. M. A. Martin, mother of Senator Martin, is quite sick at her home in Scottsville.

The Virginia National Bank was organized at Petersburg yesterday with \$300,000 capital.

Mr. Marshall W. Carpenter died at Bloomfield Tuesday, aged 75 years. Several children survive him.

Daniel J. Staples, for the past 15 years deputy clerk of the Roanoke courts, died yesterday, aged 50 years.

Mrs. Sarah E. Stephenson, wife of James W. Stephenson, died yesterday at Woodside, her home, near Clearbrook, Frederick county, aged 86 years.

Miss Julia Thompson died at Culpeper yesterday afternoon of typhoid pneumonia. She was the daughter of the late Dr. William M. Thompson.

Mr. Charles R. Kirkby, son of the late Rev. John Kirkby, of England, who for many years was a itinerant Methodist minister in Loudoun county, died in Leesburg Wednesday, aged about 75 years. A widow and one son survive.

A petition of Charles R. Fishburne, of Roanoke, for a new trial was filed. Fishburne was indicted and tried for the murder of Dr. Frederick Lefew in the city of Roanoke on the night of Oct. 30, and the jury gave him five years for manslaughter after a protracted trial, in which some of the leading lawyers of the State figured.

### JAPAN MAY GET THEM.

While the theory credited to Representative Hull, that the United States is likely to have to defend the Philippine Islands against Japan, is not regarded seriously at Washington, the possibility of a transfer of those islands to Japan as the result of friendly negotiation is contemplated with equanimity by some of the leading men in Congress.

That it would require a large navy to defend the Philippines in case of war is commonly granted, and it is comprehended that Mr. Hull is disposed to play upon this known condition in the interest of the navy. Some of the more experienced men in Congress, however, have been considering the question from a different point of view. Conservative republican leaders believe that it is only a question of time when the desirability of parting with the Philippines will be generally recognized.

Two conditions are working to this conclusion. One is the conviction that the possession of the islands will never prove profitable. The other is an apprehension of industrial competition through the necessity for free trade, or at least a very low tariff between the United States and these new possessions, with a probability of the general utilization of cheap Chinese labor for the development of the Philippines.

The difficulty that Secretary Taft, acting for the administration, has encountered in trying to induce Congress to reduce the duty on sugar and tobacco demonstrates that the protectionists do not intend that these islands shall ever enjoy the advantage of unrestricted trade with the United States.

The tobacco interests and the western beet-sugar people, backed by the sugar trust will oppose Mr. Taft's efforts to the end. They secure the co-operation of their fellow protectionists by the ingenious suggestion that the development of industries in the Philippines can be accomplished only through the introduction of Chinese labor, which would eventually result in the competition of cheap labor in many lines of American industry. These influences were strong enough to defeat all of Mr. Taft's efforts during the Congress just closed, and this will continue, though it is fully appreciated that these islands, if undeveloped, will be merely a continuous burden.

A large party of Congressmen will be taken by Secretary Taft on a tour of the Philippines this summer.

Protectionist ideas, of course, prevail in this Congress, and there is a purpose to discourage any sort of competition from the Philippines. It is proposed that the Filipinos shall either be allowed to progress slowly along their own lines, without the encouragement of new industries, or else that the tariff be kept standing. It is conceded to be impracticable to retain the islands in a state of stagnation. It is not believed anything progressive can ever come from the native Filipinos. Therefore the development of the islands must depend upon the extent to which the Chinese and the Japanese are admitted.

Under such conditions some of the most influential republicans in the Senate believe it would be better if the islands were turned over to the undisputed possession of Japan, having no claim upon the protection of the United States nor to trade concessions from this country.

Within the past week there has been some quiet talk among men who usually take the initiative in such matters as to the desirability of entering upon negotiations for the transfer of the Philippines to Japan. The suggestion comes from responsible quarters that such negotiations should be begun soon after the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia.

### THE METHODISTS.

At yesterday's session in Winchester of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South reports of six of the presiding elders were received and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. W. Lambuth, secretary of the General Missionary Board. Rev. J. W. Duffey, presiding elder of the Washington district, led the list of the six presiding elders reporting. Mr. Duffey reported that affairs in the Washington district were in a prosperous condition, and that the ministers had been diligent and faithful.

The report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was referred to the committee. It shows a total membership of 2,560. The society supports one missionary, has three scholarships and 550 subscribers to the Missionary Advocate.

Rev. Dr. James Atkins, secretary of the Sunday-school board, reported great progress. There are now 14,218 schools, with 108,841 officers and teachers, a gain of 4,191; 979,935 scholars, a gain of 45,825; total, 1,088,776, increase, 50,016.

Elder J. A. G. Shirley was transferred from the China Mission Conference.

### Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

Fewer gallons; takes less of Devotee Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer; twice as long as lead and oil.

The Market. Georgetown, Mar. 24.—Wheat \$1.00@1.10.

### Today's Telegraphic News

#### Another Battle Imminent.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The situation in Manchuria is once more threatening and it is probable that news of another battle will be received within a very few days. It is reported that the Czar has directed General Linevitch to make a stand at the Sungari river, and to fight there to the last. As the Japanese are known to be close on the heels of the Russians, this probably means that the two armies will soon be joined in battle. There are several reasons which are understood to have impelled the Czar to give these directions for making a stand to General Linevitch. The strongest argument in favor of the plan is that even if the Russian army succeeds in getting to Harbin in safety, it will not be in a position to offer very effective resistance at that point. While the defenses might be strong enough to resist an immediate Japanese attack, General Linevitch would be under the necessity of providing strong guards to prevent the cutting of the railroad. Any lengthy stay at Harbin is regarded as being out of the question under the circumstances, the further retirement into Siberia would be needed. The position along the Sungari river offers excellent advantages for making a stand. The natural defenses give the Russians an advantage. The fact that the river has few fords will hamper Japanese flanking movements. There is another reason which may have had a great deal of weight in influencing the reported action of the Czar. This is the fact that the Japanese have pushed their advantage more rapidly than the Russians at first thought it would be possible for the enemy to do.

Your correspondent has been informed that late reports from the army show that the situation is menacing. The Japanese have penetrated far into the country, and it is reported have already begun the turning movement on the Russian flanks. Telegrams which have just reached here from Gutschulsk substantiate earlier reports regarding the Japanese advance. The messages are couched in most pessimistic terms and declare that unless 200,000 reinforcements arrive soon the army must retreat to the Sungari and perhaps retire out of Manchuria.

Gutschulsk, Manchuria, March 24.—The Russian officers connected with the headquarters staff seem to be convinced that General Karol is moving northeast with the intention of investing Vladivostok. It is reported that all women and children are leaving Harbin where the business houses are closing.

#### Castro Refuses Arbitration.

Washington, March 24.—After withholding his answer for many weeks President Castro has told the United States that he will not arbitrate any of the pending questions between this country and Venezuela. This intelligence came to the State Department this morning in a cablegram from Minister Bowen and is repeated in almost parallel phrases in the press dispatches.

President Castro's action is in the form of a note in reply to Minister Bowen's recent communication transmitting the demands of the United States that all pending questions be submitted to free arbitration.

In the note President Castro pre-emptorily declines to permit any of the questions to be arbitrated. The text of his communication is not made public, but at the State Department it is announced that its tone is practically insulting.

Secretary of War Taft, who is temporarily in charge of State Department matters, presented the information to the President and his Cabinet at this morning's meeting.

Much feeling is evinced by the officials of the administration at the tone of the reply which was sent either verbatim by Mr. Bowen and the dispatch was thoroughly discussed at the Cabinet meeting today.

This reply has brought a crisis in the situation. Mr. Bowen does not say in his dispatch that he has been dismissed from Venezuela, but his relation are so strained that it is almost beyond question that he will be recalled to this country even if Castro does not follow up his reply by handing passports to Minister Bowen.

What the next step will be is questionable, but undoubtedly vessels of the navy will be sent to the Venezuelan coast and it is very likely that they will institute a blockade of the coast precisely as did the European nations two years ago. Whether it will effect anything or not is less than conjecture. It is likely to precipitate a controversy between the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France to say nothing of several minor foreign creditors who will have the precedent of two years ago to quote against this country and the Hague decision to uphold them in their position of that date. The moral effect of such action is hardly calculable upon a man of Castro's temperament and with all these factors staring them in the face many of the officials of the government this morning confess to a very pessimistic frame of mind as to the outcome.

The very nature of the American claims against Venezuela is against a successful issue. Although the State Department has employed its best efforts to enforce collection it has admitted at different times that in each instance there was an element of doubt whether the American claimant had his rights wholly clear of the mire which covers Latin-American politics. For instance it has very good ground to believe that the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company was more or less implicated in the Matos revolution against Castro in the Orinoco country, it holds that Venezuela had a right to expel from its territory A. F. Jaurett, the newspaper correspondent, provided it conformed with its own laws and acted without undue severity, and there is an equivalent doubt of the entire justice of the claims of the Orinoco Steamship Company and of the other asphalt dispute, that involving the fields at Maracaibo.

In Mr. Bowen's note it was stated that in the event of the refusal of President Castro to arbitrate this country would be compelled to "take its own course." That course, whatever it may be, will now have to be decided by President Roosevelt and his official advisers.

#### Attacked by a Mob

and beaten in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Buckle's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. I use it in my family," writes J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at E. S. Leadaster & Sons' drug store.

#### The Market.

Georgetown, Mar. 24.—Wheat \$1.00@1.10.

### Appalling Depavity.

New York, March 24.—Conditions of appalling depravity existing among children on the East Side are being investigated today by the grand jury. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is aiding the grand jury, which took up the investigation of its own volition. Several indictments have been found, and a condition of affairs disclosed almost unbelievable. Evidence brought out before the grand jury shows that young school boys were being paid by men to lure young school girls to cellars where their ruin could be accomplished. For each girl procured a boy received ten cents. All of the girls are under twelve years of age. One man has been indicted, who numbers nine young girls as his victims. A conviction in his case will result in a sentence of over one hundred years. Charles Harowitz, a thirteen-year-old boy, informed the grand jury that he had lured a dozen school girls from the Henry street school to cellars. He said he received ten cents for each girl. Hanger Smith, an assistant janitor of a school, was indicted today for criminal assault in the basement of the school.

#### Murderer Hanged.

New Orleans, La., March 24.—Lewis J. Lyons, the murderer of District Attorney J. Ward Gurley, was hanged between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in the yard of the parish prison. The crime was committed on the morning of July 20, 1903, in the office of Mr. Gurley. Lyons fired four shots into the body of his victim, and then shot himself in the head, with suicidal intent. He recovered, but the slight of his right eye was destroyed. At his trial the defense of insanity was urged. The case finally reached the supreme court. The board of pardons was asked to commute his sentence, but it refused. About five years ago, Lyons was arrested for stealing a diamond pin from Dan Carroll, a sugar broker. Before he was called for trial the thief was discovered and convicted. Lyons brought an action for damages, against Carroll, and two detectives, but lost his suit. He claimed that Mr. Gurley and the latter's partner, D. C. Mellen, did not properly handle the case, and from time to time annoyed Mr. Gurley. On one occasion he challenged him to fight a duel.

#### Death of General Tracey.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—General Charles Tracey died at his home in this city early this morning, after an illness of several months. Pope Pius cabled to General Tracey on Monday last the papal benediction, an honor conferred on prelates of the church when on their death beds. General Tracey was born in Albany, N. Y., 57 years ago. He served as a member of Congress from this district from 1887 to 1895, being elected on the democratic ticket. He was active in the gold democratic movement and was chairman of the national committee of the gold democratic party. He was president of the Columbia Distilling Company, of Albany.

#### Order Revoked.

Soukhoum, Caucasus, March 24.—That the temper of the people of this district has been aroused to the point where only slight provocation is needed to cause trouble, was well illustrated by an incident which has just happened. Two socialists were to be deported and when this became known great crowds of people gathered for the avowed purpose of preventing deportation at any cost. Serious rioting was threatened and was only prevented by the action of the deputation of citizens who waited upon the authorities and procured the revocation of the order on the ground that this was the only means of avoiding bloodshed.

#### Senator Warner.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.—A big celebration in honor of the election of Maj. William Warner to the United States senatorship began with a reception this forenoon followed by a banquet. Arrangements were completed for a mass meeting of fifteen thousand tonight. Scores of prominent Missourians and Kansans and hundreds of out of town friends and admirers, of the Senator-elect came for the event. Veterans of the blue and grey are vying with each other to honor Mayor Warner.

#### Strange Case.

New York, March 24.—Death claimed today Miss Luella Huestis, who, with her mother, Mrs. James H. Huestis, lay in a trance for fifteen days in the Presbyterian Hospital from partial gas asphyxiation. Their cases have attracted the attention of men of science all over the country. Strangely enough, when the girl died this morning the mother, who lay in an adjoining room, began to show sudden signs of failing vitality. Physicians say her death is only the matter of a few hours.

#### Massing Soldiers in Macedonia.

Sofia, March 24.—There is an uneasy feeling here, owing to the fact that Turkey continues to mass soldiers in Macedonia. Thirty thousand rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of cartridges have been despatched to Uskub, and large quantities of guns have been sent to Salonika. All the horses obtainable are being requisitioned for the troops. It is stated that Bulgaria intends to inquire of the Sultan, what is the object of these dispositions.

#### Alonso's Mad Prank.

Madrid, March 24.—The city is discussing a mad prank of King Alfonso. The young king rode his favorite charger Ali up stairs in the palace. As he was about to enter the queen mother's ante-chamber, the horse shied at seeing his own reflection in a large mirror, and reared on the edge of the stairway. Halberdiers seized the reins and Alfonso alighted from the back of the frightened horse in a great hurry.

#### Negro Hanged.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—Robert Turner, a negro, was hanged at Abingdon, Va., this morning, for the murder of Lou Jefferson, a negro in July, 1904. This is the fifth hanging in the State in the last three weeks.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

In loving remembrance of little LEON AUBREY ANDERSON, who died March 24, 1905—three years ago today. Little Leon, oh my Leon, under the summer skies A chorus of birds in the leafy trees are singing sweet melodies. Do you ever listen to their song as it echoes up to heaven? Or have you forgotten yonder that a little while to this earth you were given? Oh, listen and hark to the voice of the lark; He has mounted right up through the blue With a message of love to the city above— My message of love to you.

His Mother.

### Death of Jules Verne.

Amiens, March 24.—Jules Verne, who had recently been critically ill, died here today. Jules Verne was known over the whole civilized world through his books, which have been translated into almost every tongue. He was more than a great romancer, although he used fiction as the method through which his wonderful ideas were given to the world at large. In his writings he pictured affairs in a manner that only an imagination of a highly conservative order could attain. With unusual foresight he seemed to see the accomplishments of the future, and his books pointed the way to science, although inventors have not been able to keep abreast of the novelist. In a recent interview M. Verne predicted that all fictional findings would be realized. Jules Verne was born at Nantes, February 8, 1828.

#### "Fanny Crosby Day."

New York, March 24.—Fanny Crosby, the famous hymn writer, is 85 years old today. "Fanny Crosby Day," will be celebrated on Sunday, in many churches throughout the country. The services will be in honor of Francis J. Crosby, the famous blind hymn writer, author of "Safe in the arms of Jesus," "Rescuing the Perishing," "Blessed Assurance," and more than 8,000 other hymns.

#### New York Stock Market.

New York, March 24.—At the opening all the indications pointed to a subsidence of the wave of liquidation which reached its height yesterday morning. A slight reaction occurred in the general list after the early advance on profit taking sales, but after the first hour the market became firm, again, and some stocks reached the highest level about 11 o'clock.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Signor Taracchi, of Milan, one of the best known sculptors of modern times, is dead.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered that all wireless telegraphy shall be discontinued to avoid interrupting the currents in case the Kaiser shall desire to telegraph on passing Ushant.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that fresh reinforcements of 6,000 men and munitions have been ordered to Tonquin, in French Indo-China, and 4,000 troops to Madagascar, early in April.

The steamer Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American line, with Kaiser William on board, has arrived at Dover, Eur., and later proceeded. The Kaiser is en route to the Mediterranean for an extended cruise.

A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph Company, from St. Petersburg, states that the Minister of Finance has proposed a series of reforms in the methods of taxation which will produce 22,000,000 roubles additional revenue yearly.

#### Experiments With Life.

Prof. Jacques Loeb, at San Francisco, has discovered in producing artificial life by fertilizing the eggs of the sea urchin that they were best fertilized by the use of acetic acid of vinegar or formic acid followed by common salts.

Large numbers of sea urchin larvae, normal and healthy, can be produced from eggs by purely chemical and physical means. Many students of heredity have long been looking for means of raising animals in large enough numbers for experiments which should possess the hereditary characters of one parent only.